

- Fig. 3. *Delias heroni*, ♂.
 Fig. 4. — *bakeri*, ♂.
 Fig. 5. — *direyi*, ♂.
 Fig. 6. — *bothwelli*, ♂.

PLATE VII.

- Fig. 1. *Delias caroli*, ♂.
 Fig. 2. — *rothschildi*, ♂.
 Fig. 3. — *castaneus*, ♂.
 Fig. 4. *Candalides arfaki*, ♂.
 Fig. 5. *Hypochrysoptera wendisi*, ♀.
 Fig. 6. *Delias rothschildi*, ♀.
 Fig. 7. — *jordani*, ♂.

XIX.—*Descriptions of Three new Species of Rhopalocera from North New Guinea.* By G. T. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Plate VII. figs. 4 & 5.]

Morphotenaris kenricki, sp. n.

♀. Upperside: both wings pure snow-white. Primaries with the cell up to the costa deep sooty black, the whole of the interspace to the termen between veins 2 and 3 extending up well towards vein 4 and down to the inner margin well before the tornus bright chestnut; the black does not extend beyond the cell.

Underside as the upperside, but, in addition, there is a postmedian row of small black ocellated spots, with white pupils sometimes only just traceable and pale straw-coloured irides, the latter absent on the primaries. Primaries with three or four of these spots above the tawny chestnut patch in a straight line. Secondaries with five spots curved parallel with the termen, that between veins 6 and 7 the largest; both these rows show through the upperside distinctly.

Expanse 138 mm.

Hab. Arfak Mountains, 4000 feet, November and December.

Type in Coll. G. H. Kenrick.

This species is near *schoenbergi*, and may possibly be a local form; but it is so distinct as to necessitate a name, and when the male is discovered it may prove to be a good species.

Candalides arfaki, sp. n. (Pl. VII. fig. 4.)

♂. Both wings pure white, slightly greyish at the base. Primaries with the apex very broadly intense black, extending two-thirds to the cell, nearly halfway down the costa, and right down the termen almost into the tornus; fringes black: secondaries greyish along the abdominal fold, with the underside markings showing through; fringes white, finely interrupted at the veins, black at the tornus, with white extremities.

Underside: both wings white, with greyish-brown markings. Primaries with base greyish to over half the cell; costa greyish brown; a brown line closing the cell; a very broad curved, brown, transverse band from about vein 10 to vein 2 or just beyond, tapering somewhat on each side; the precise width and area of this band differ slightly in the series before me; beyond this the ground is irrorated with whitish fine scales, broadly at the apex, tapering finely along the termen to vein 2; termen finely brown, intersected at the veins; fringes brown. Secondaries restricted chocolate-grey at the base, with a small brown basal spot below vein 8 (sometimes absent); a very irregular broad subbasal band of brown, widest on the abdominal margin, where it is almost confluent with the postmedian band, which extends along the margin to meet it; cell closed by a brown line; postmedian band composed of confluent quadrangular spots, the third projected much outwards, fourth inwards, fifth and sixth inwards again, generally ending in the angle of vein 2; seventh outwards, eighth a broad dash all along the abdominal margin; a row of subterminal internervular spots; termen finely brown; fringes white, intersected at the veins.

Expanse 34 mm.

Hab. Warmasin, 6000 feet; Momi, 4000 feet; Arfak Mountains; in November and December.

Type in Coll. G. H. Kenrick.

This species is a near ally of my *C. meeki*, from Ougarra, British New Guinea.

Hypochrysoys wendisi, sp. n. (Pl. VII. fig. 5.)

♀. Both wings orange-yellow. Primaries with apical area black to the cell and extending along the costa basewards well below the termination of the cell; termen broadly black, extending somewhat along the inner margin; the

yellow area is thus terminated outwardly in a deep curve: secondaries with a broad blackish stripe below the costa terminating just short of the apex; a trace of a black subterminal spot on veins 1 *a*, 2, and 3.

Underside: both wings paler than above, especially the primaries, the blackish areas showing through as deep rusty red. Primaries with a fine silver line along the upper margin of the cell, below which is a rusty dash; one or two short, faint, silver, transverse dashes in the cell; three small silver spots in a triangle beyond the cell; a subterminal row of fine internervular silver dashes from the apex to vein 2; the black of the upperside does not show through at all below this vein. Secondaries: base of costa rusty red; a broad deep rusty-red stripe below the costa right into the apex; on its upper margin are two creamy-white spots above the cell, the outer one the larger of the two; beyond these is a pale bluish-silvery small spot, followed just above the apex by a whitish spot; cell filled in with deep rusty red, intercepted near the base with a white mark, and further out with a white inverted V-shaped mark, followed outside the cell by another similar white mark; below the angle of vein 2 is a bright red quadrangular mark, edged finely with bluish silver, and beyond this with creamy white; nearer the base than this is another double red spot on the inner margin, edged with silver and black; the posterior series of spots is resolved into a confluent red band, edged laterally with creamy white, very deeply angulated outwards between veins 3 and 4; the spot between veins 2 and 3 reaches nearly to the angle of the latter and has a central cream spot; along vein 1 *a* is a red dash extending outwards and edged finely with black and silver, followed by a broad spot to vein 1 edged with black and silver; termen broadly pale reddish, more marked at the tornus, with a double internal fine edging of black and creamy white, and having a central line of bluish silver, interrupted at the veins; termination of veins 1 *a*, 2, and 3 black.

Expanse 48 mm.

Hab. Wendisi, Geelvink Bay.

Type in Coll. G. H. Kenrick.

On the upperside this species has some resemblance to *H. chrysargyra*, Grose-Smith, but the underside is totally dissimilar.